The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

Vol II-No. 12.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1861.

WHOLE NUMBER 64.

The Principia

SAN ... WILDE, Proprietor.

PROSPECTUS.

type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible our standard, the Divine law our expediency obedience our plan, the Go p 1 our trul, the Divine prom ar Editors friendly, please copy, or notice

SECOND LETTER TO SENATOR SEWARD. Hon. William H. Seward

Sir . In my former letter, I called your attention to some to some of the prominent features of the speech itself.

It is not possible that such a speech, at such a crisis, und with such natecedents, should fail to arrest the attention of your fellow eitizens, and deeply impress them with the charactor and tendency of its contents. Of this you will not complain. You spoke, not to the Senate, aloue, but to the Nation, and you intended that the Nation should hear you, and give attention to what you said. Of course you expectof the speech should be carnestly considered, and frosly discussed by the peoply. Esp ially did you expect, if not desire that that portion of the people whose carnest opposition to slavery stands most in the way of the pacification measures you have proposed, would subject them to u searching scrutiny And if you derired that the people should come to an intelligent and wise conclusion on the subject, you must have desired that they should be duly presented with the argument, on both sides.

As there is no one, perhaps, in the Sennte, or in the as representing that portion of the people, or who is willing to be regarded un abolitionist much less a radical oueit seems proper that some one of that way of thinking, and having acress to a public journal, should avail himself of

that in diam, of presenting his views. As ... of the people, then, and one of the radical politial along nest. I propose presenting to you and to the r a of The Pri pin, some of the thoughts that have

to your proposals. - all the principle that the bloom and the olg. I would not if ado tol, pacify those for when e vilation w i ed Extravagant sir and off ive com e mai, er vin de distarle and ahena e ur steali ran nshvi g 1 0 parang h ds and resent last some a, that a main distulty in the case, the chief grant and server server is a server.

ment in the body politic' -that the working men of the

tion" do not look strongly in that direction, proposing, as un more humiliating to them than the African Slave trade, ing learned and embraced the religion of Jesus Christ and of the Holy Scriptures, would sooner suffer martyrdom than magleet to shelter fugitive slaves, and, when possible deliv r thom ont of the hands of their pursuers. That our for showing mercy to the poor, can retain the least vestige of civil and religious freedom, is more than you. Sir, will know, too well, the present condition of things in the Slave the protection of law, exist there. And you know, too well, moment, as they were, in 1834, 5, 6, to support slavery by lynch law and mob violence throughout the North as well as the South. You know that, unless these "pacifi a tion measures" succeed, so as to consh out Christianity and fall to the ground--nay, more, that the very measures you hav proposed cannot otherwise be inforced than by the same potism as grina as can be found in any part of the old break up to Democratic party-strong enough in this

sufficiently prompt, efficient and explicit to satisfy the pres cut demands of the slaveholders, so as to gain their assent to ers for the general object of limiting and circumseribing the and that too the very party that your | eech was designed to ufliet between slavery and modern. They will persist, me at just what can said and that you are sill, in reality. A base not un oresto specia solumitation for ne

sat there is ind if an interest in the west

what ver names they may be called, and how much

And besides, you do not propose to legalize the African cusent to your peops i m sure, cease to agitate Slave trade, nor to open a slave market in New York City. the disturbing question, u 1 the abordantion of the lation Publisher 6 wkly, at 209 Pearl Street, two doors above nor to re-establish Slavery in the non-slaveholding state; standing where bought not is removed. Dust portion travers B. Bloody N. w. York.

nor to accept the dogma of "alhom, M. Duffie, Dow, Pick- of them who desire a dissolution of the Union between the ons, and Hannuond, that the laboring population, "bl ach- Free and the Slave States, will not our with your in your ed or unblenched' (black or white) are a "dangerous ele- proposed measur s for prove to esuch a dissolution. That North ar but he mud sills of sociely, 'worse off than the of slavery throughout the new or is a catical nety and a national ne essiv, a luty no mardy ac rine with the Federal Constitution, but remired byfit, as well as bythe word of God, and the man at a principle of civil govcan institutions, in particular, they who value the constitution and the union of the State as the appropriate means ted States and their posterity" without exception, these, assuredly, can not help opposing an amendme at of the Constitution to be made immutable-forb dding the G vernment to secure its declared objects, and rendering the Constitution, the I'nion and the Government the onservators of an oppression "the vilet that over saw the sun" ther being not ing of the kind equal to it, on the face of the earth. ?

> and who now find themselves disappointed if your speech states, to pretend that civil and religious liberty, or that is to be taken as the key note of the Republican administration, will not be among the last to oppose the measures proposed in your late speech in the Senate.

Will you console yourself with the calculation that all those combined, constitute so small a part of the whole people that their controlling power will not turn the scale a-

the are, have been strong enough to annihilate the Whig party, unless you claim the R publi an party to be a reconstruction f it in the Fre States)-strong enough to pro oss to de de the President al election of 1860, in favor of your Republican marty.

be able to break down the pare hat they have built up, when they find-if they should fin - has it had cruelly party attempted to do for howing use y to the poor and den ing their righ () ek and (b am an amendm n) of the

Why sir, the bare property fouch a ling is your specific I me , ure y i, Mr. Sward, is of belf the hottest firebed fart i we sewain't be let the Amer-

your part lu it on di with t see ft

tations as that of the recent Rail-Road Convention in Washington city. A meeting of equal numbers of mechanics, farmore likely to represent the real sentiment of the masses of

ture. The monetary panic in this city and throughout the a political excitement, it has almost or quite ceased. Wellpected a money pressure, this Winter, six months before it took place, from causes totally disconnected with political affairs.

The political excitement, it is now thought, precipitated Business is on the whole quite as good as usual, for this scason of the year. There is less complaint of destitution, less vagrancy, less street and street-door begging than for several winters past.

Attention has been turned to the extent and general results of Southern trade. The N. Y. Times has made au estimate that the aggregate of Southern trade to this city cannot exceed seven and a half per cent of its trado from the whole country: that the trade from Mussachusetts is more in amount than from all the slave States, and that the trade of two inland counties of this State to this city, is more than from some entire Southern States. Still further, it is calculated by the Times, that the Southern trade to this city, on the whole, is a losing business to those here engaged init, though some few have acquired wealth by it. long credits given, and the uncertainty of remittances returned, sufficiently accounts for this, and has long been known to experienced and prudent merchants. So that the trade, than with it.

Add to this, the unexpected fact that the Southern secession has already begun to drive the trade of the Mississippi walley from New Orleans to New York city, increasing greatly its business in that direction, and promising, if the secession continues, to double its commerce, in consequence. Even the New York Herald is giving circulation to these facts; the same paper that so recently predicted the ruin of could be conciliated by a compliance with their insolent de-

This recently changed state of things, as you may readily 21, 16. Slaves are stolen property. This is undeniable. conceive, is heginning to work as great and as rapid a revolution of sentiment, in this city-so far as the idea of the pecuniary necessity of concessions to the slave States is concerned-as in any part of the country. New York merchants and capitalists are, for the first time, opening their eyes to the real facts of the case. Were it otherwise, the people of the interior bave learned, long ago, that a large class of New York merchants, bankers, and capitalists know less of the conditions of their own pecuniary prosperity, than do employ. Witness their dogged opposition to the Brie Canopposition to the abolition of Southern slavery, a measure which would doubtless quadruple the commerce of the slave States with New York, in less than ten years, and place it, for the first time, on a safe basis.

At such a time, Mr. Seward, is it not a pitiful business for a New York Senator of the broad scope of intelligence possessed by yourself, to be urging on the people of New the inexorable necessity of giving up "Republicanism and every other political name and thing," liberty and right included, at the demand of the slaveholders, in order to preground that pecuniary prosperity cannot be otherwise se-

Do you think the people of the North will, on these grounds, and for such equivalents, harter away their birth right of freedom. pollute their souls, and dehase themselves in the eyes of the civilized world?

Northwest, (under the teachings of the fanatics" who have already broken down two great political parties and are now doubly able to break down a third, if they find necasunder His superintending Providence the only true wisdom that god ness-the doing of the right because it is right-

Presidents and Secretaries of State, in the light of recent and passing events, learn these elementary truths before long? Yours for the truth,

339 Pearl Street, New York, Feb. 2, 1861. LETTERS TO THE CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TION, AT NEW-YORK, JAN 22

From Rev David Thurston, D D

LITCHFIELD CORNER, Mr. Jan 18, 1861

My dear Sir :- Your notice of the "proposed Convention of the Christian Friends of the Church Anti-Slavery Society," has been received. Were my circumstances such as to render it at all practicable for me to attend, most cheerfully would I be present. But the indications of God's providence are that I must not be there. My heart will be in the meeting, and my prayer to the Father of lights shall be that the discussions may all be conducted under the power of that "wisdom which is from above, which is first pure, then peaceable," &c. Much of that wisdom is meeded in discussing and treating this exciting, vexations subject.

It is about thirty years since I hecame a good deal interested in the Anti-Slavery cause. Twenty seven years ago last autumn I preached three sermons on the subject. I first told my people what slavery was. Secondly, showed that it was inherently sinful, a forbidden relation. Being a believer in the duty of immediate repentance for sin, I stated city as a whole, would be better off without its Sonthern that slaveholding ought immediately to cease. I have read considerable on the subject, pro and con, since; and bave examined the Scriptures ou the subject. The result has been the strengthening of my conviction, that the benevoleut God never authorized or approved of one class of men. in bolding another class of men, as property. Look at the estimation in which Jehovah holds the distinction he has established between persons and things. "If a man steal an ox, or a sheep, and kill it or sell it, he shall restore New York, and of the whole North, unless the slave States five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep." Exo. 22, 1. "He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death," Exo.

> other rights. Take that away and what has he left? Not anything, certainly. He is a mere marketable commodity

> From the Declaration of Independence, which was unani mous in thirteen United States, we learn that they held certain truths to be self-evident. Among these were "the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness : aud that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men." Then, in the preamble to the Constitution, it is said, "We, the people of the U.S.,-to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility-and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and estabthe Constitution contravening, or inconnsistent with these principles, is virtually to charge the men who formed the either numbskulls, or knaves. But they were neither,

> slaveholding is right, that it has a divine sanction, must believe, either that negroes are not men, or that God has passage already cited, but forty years after, he said, "If a man be found stealing any of his brethren of the children shall die. Deut. 24. 7. Accordingly we find men-stealers

What if it should prove that the people of the North and placed by the apostle, (100m. 1. 9, 10, among murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers God has never an hor-

> ers. "God is no respect r of persons." There is no anthority, natural or scriptural, for such a distinction bethough every man be a liar.

> Men have a right to property, gained by useful labor. Human beings have a right to freedom; slaves have no

It is this interpreting the Bible in favor of slavery, which has led some anti-slavery men to reject the Bible, as "given by inspiration of God." Nor is it any matter of understand its true meaning. The essential principle of slavery is so perfectly antagonistic to the principles of bumanity and benevolence, that they cannot admit the Biblo to be from God. Much of the infidelity among abolitionists is chargeable upon those ministers and others who have taught that the Bible authorizes slaveholding.

Men may, by their wickedness, forfeit their right to free dom and even to life. But they cannot forfeit their right to be men, human, accountable beings, nor to be dealt with as

The present is a time in which much needs to be dene for the peaceful abolition of slavery. Much, earnest, believing, persevering prayer should be offered to God, that He will turn men from their errors on this subject and lead them to give the euslaved their rights. These prayers should be accompanied with unwcaried efforts in the domestic circle, in the meetings for conference and prayer, in the pulpit and by the press, to diffuse a correct interpretation of the teachings of the Bible relating to slavery. The courches must not only pass strong resolutions against this sin, but treat slaveholding as a sin of great magnitude. Many churches have passed very good resolutions on the subject, and then nulliffed their force by treating slaveholders, as though not guilty of any immorality. They have sent and received christian salutations to and from bodies in which slaveholding was practised. No wonder that so little regard has been paid to these resolutions. "Practice speaks louder than words." Slavery is a

monster evil. Its name is Legion. God placed man a little lower than the angels. Did He place him right? But where does slavery place him? Ah, where! With the beasts that perish? Lower still, with inanimate matter In profanc disregard of God, slavery annihilates that fundamental distinction, which He established between per sons and things.

Let us then gird up our loins anew, with the truths of God, and wield this sword of the Spirit, manfully. Jehovah is on the side of right. Surely then we shall prevail.

close \$ 100, for the Church Anti-slavery Society.

If Mr. Sloane gives a good review of Mr. VanDyke's ser mon, I hope it will be published and widely circulated. 1 have read Mr. VanDyke. But what perversion of scrip-

From Rev. J. C. Webster,

To the President of "a Convention of the Christian fricules" the Christ delawed this dilemma.

To the President of "a Convention of the Christian fricules" the Christ And Slavery Society" to be holden on Wellington to rever from the Bible that

for your meeting. And I only regret that protracted sickness in my family, if there were no other reason, would

You will assemble at a most momentous juncture of affairs in the bistory of our nation, and of the "irrepressible

some of its di an thunders, and see one of its lig tong flashes. But how extensively and list give by the storn

pre-embrautly the friends and advocates of peace. But that offences come, but we to that man by whom the offence And it must be so while the human b art resists the pogress of divine truth

But I ennnot understand that even such cousequenes Churches of our land should relax at all their moral aid ecclesinstical efforts to " undo the heavy bordens, and bt the oppressed go free. Though it may be too late now o save our country from a deluge of blood, it is possible for effectual overthrow of slavery, and the permanent establishment of civil and religious freedom. If the Church of our ed by recognizing stareholding as compatible with chr tian morality, our government had not been brought to to present verge of ruin. And if it is saved, it seems as though it can be only by the prayers und consistent labors of tie

The circumstances under which you mee are as conspuous as they are momentous. ' The public attention was never so thoroughly aroused to the subject of slavery. Aid Christians and Christian ministers are coming to considerit more than ever, a moral and religious rather than, or as will as, a mere political subject. And the question whether

I hope the Divine Spirit will be with you, and guile you in all your deliberations. May fervent prayer be ffered to this ond And while you are as harmless as dove, and wise as serpents, may you be as bold as lions in the apression and defence of truth. In this way, and to the ed that the cause of the poor slave may be promoted, and he day of his pouceful emancipation may he hastened. I hose that your convention will contribute much towards calling the attention of all Christians to the claims of the Church Anti-slavery Society," and to show that though it be only a "donkey engine," " its peculiarity" is not that it derives to motive power from any main engine of larger pretensions, hut that it has its own independent connection with the aly effective source of influence, and the important office of spurring up machines of greater magnitude, and so mee sluggish in their operation, to a more faithful discharge of their duty. At any rate, if God he for us and with us. re need not fear what man may say and do unto us. was but a stripling who completed successfully with Phlistin's boastful champion, though clad in a coat of mail, and that too with the insignificant means of a shepherd's slig, because God was with him and directed his aim. May grace, mercy and peace be with you all.

Honkinton, Mass., Jan. 20, 1861

From Rev Justin D. Fuller.

REV HENRY I CHEEVER. My De r Br ther .- It would afferd me pleasure to met the honest and stalwart friends if humanity at the time specified in your letter My views relative to the couse Me t u "So al rn rethreu' in the B'bl platform -

In other words, pr p e the 25 of L rivens as an amed-ment o the enstial n and the take the 4th of Jereni

Try this, as a last resort. If rejected, the in ti tan

wih. if nece ary

If war come let us offer freedom to the captiv , prosim liberty to all who shall join the advaning columns, pushing on to the subjugation of tyrants, and to the overthrow of the worst despoti m n w exiting in the W s-

cometh, and again, think not that I am come to send follow. Let us go forward resolutely prayerfully, and righteously, remembering "That duty is ours, while consequences belong to God."

Hoping and praying that God may tless every course

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY No. 97

to show whether its sovereignity is a reality or a fletion. It is said that the State of South Carolina has seconded from the Union. She has done no such thing. The State in the true seuse, has not acted in the premises. What is the State? It is the people organized into a government, to maintain law and right. But the secession is a lawless movement for luwiess ends. The true purposes of government are not aimed at, by it. Moreover, it is not a free act of the people. Not half of them have even a nominal liberty to act. The portion nominally free are under a reign of terror. A few master spirits control the whole movement, not in hehalf of the people, and for their good, but for their own despotic ends. But even if a majority of the people freely concurred in the movement, it would still be against the peace and dignity of the State. It makes no difference with the character and validity of the movement whether the actors number nine-tenths of the population or only one-tenth. To be an authorized State measure it must be in hehalf of all the people, and for their benefit. But if the State does not not in her true capacity, who are the actors? They are certain persons who are citizens of the United States, and at the same time oitizens of South Carolina. What are they doing? They are attempting to wrest a State from the Union for purposes opposed to the rights and welfure of both. What is the nature of their act? It is an act of double treason. Why is it double treason? Because it is both against the Union and against the State of South Unrolina. What is the duty of the General Government? It is to protect South Carolina against treason, and main tain its own sovereignity. How does this appear? Suppose a foreign power had wrested South Carolina from the Union for the very same purposes which the seceders have in view Would anybody question the ohligation of the National Government to recover that State, and restore the people to the privileges of the Uniou? And is the ohligaand not by foreign aggression? Certainly not. But it may be said, if the people choose to go out of the Union, the case is different from their being forced out by a foreign power. True, if they are unanimous in the choice. In such a case, the only question would be whether the National G vernin should tolerate treason against itself. But if any of the people however few, on inue leyal to he U ion and desire to remain ui they ha a mim upon the Normal Overnment to be protected in the enjoyment of their desire It would be faithlessness in the Government to abando them But say an objector, if the National G v ratrinly will if traitors who stand in habitual fear of unarmed But the ruling power as the minister God, must not bear t e sword in vain Who will confide in a government that

We hear of the disproclaim a liber with the work to the family and which a resolution of the property find in any to get up Gor blody and at fir itself. After all while that The Morning Star of freedom has risen. The un will put d wn rebellin? If he d it, he will d it for the sake of to-slave mt - at But how love is the that against an ill asson of twenty me !?

WAY-MARKS IN THE MORAL WAR WITH SLAVERA. BY REV HONNY FOR THE

We learn that he vital printiple ad and he to Church, Anti-slavery Society and practically cofored by certain lowship and communion to slavehelders is re-affirmed in upon the slave system

Recently, in Aberdeen, Scotland, a family from Louisiand presented themselves for communion in an Episcopal this man was a slaveholder, and finding that he wa, he said to him "Well sir if that be the case, you cannot he received to christian communion in this church." The slaveholder had therefore to depart, with that rebuke of his ain, as justly excluding him from the communion of the

What will the Independent say to such 'fanaticism' in Scotland, a practical case of what it has declared to be 'the almost universally repudiated principle of Church discipline." Such cases will multiply, as the eyes of Christendom get erty in mnn. But Rev. Mr. Van Dyke goes nurebuked as vet, hy his co-presbyters, for teaching in the old school Preshyterian pulpit, of Brooklyn, that, to assert that the idea of property in man is an enormity and a crime blasphomes the name of God and His doctrine. ' And Rev. Dr. Palmer of New Orleans, without losing caste or credit in cede, even at the hayonet's point because the North will not agree to its being what he calls 'the sacred previlential trust committed by Almighty God to the South, to preserve and transmit our existing system of domestic servitude, with the right, unchanged by man, to go and root it-

What will christians in England and Scotland say to such monstrons perversion and apostacy in the Ameri an Pulpit? Are we mistaken in expecting such a blast of hoblown upon the new, before ?

The case of non-communion related above, a no new to a tra-

The Fogstive Slave Case t Ti ronto -A rit Was ster, on the 15th, Mr. Edwin James applied for a writ W. Adeas expus to bring up Andersou who was rly a sluve in America, in order that he might ged.
The affidavit on which the movem was ru in hy Mr Cham rowsow. Seer a connives at treason? Should the slaves of South Carolina, authorities for issuing the writ.

The Principia.

NEW YORK SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1861.

A writer in the Congregational Herald, Chic go has the

following measures must be adopted. | A peaceful separa-tion, or, 2. War, or 3. Compron isc. | 1 mention them in the order of bad, worse worst."

We heg leave to suggest a fourth alternative, which, instead of being either "bad, worse, or worst," is good, better, and best, being the express command of infinite goodness and wisdom, namely, a national proclamation of 'liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." This would take away all occasion for either separation, war, or com-

then be overawed itself, and submit pearefully, begging for favor from the slaveholders. And hesides, if the bouler the protection of the Union, instead of separation from it, States are to be compensated the seceding States will exsuing for peace, instead of either proclaiming war, or demand-

How long will it be before those who think they believe in the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures, and who would be shocked at the proposal to exchange their guidance for that of hnman reason, will submit to be guided by their most explic- eyesit and authorative commands, instead of following the will-owisp light of their own worldly wisdom and human reason?

The Rible "alternative," clear as the poop-day sun, is NA TIONAL ABOLITION OF NATIONAL DISORGANI ZATION. Who can help reading it now, in the public jour-

pals, as well as in the Bible

And besides, anything short of National Abolition IS "compromise," giving up one-half of the nation to the arch fiend of slavery, when God commands us to proclaim liberty throughout ALL the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof; Giving up one half the nation to Satan, to purchase his gracious permission to retain freedom in the other half! We have heard of "infidel abolition," but is this Bible abolition?

GERRIT SMITH IN CANADA

Gerrit Smith has been doing a good work in Canada. We have just been reading, in the Toronto Globe, tri-weekly, of January 21, his noble speech at Toronto, Jan. 15, in behalf of the fugitive slave Anderson, whose rendition is claimed by our Government, on a charge of murder, for kilda, had decided to give Andersou up to the American authorities, but from this decision there was appeal. Hence columns folio, in the Globe. It is one of the happiest cliforts of Mr. Smith, and must have produced a deep and tand American law was brought to bear effectively upon he case. His allusions to pertinent facts in British and vantages which were well improved. It was perfectly iu his bearers of the impression that it contains compromises and stipulations in favor of slavery and requires the rendition of fugitive slaves. More than all in weight and power, law, and the irrepealable obligation of moral right

a slave from Virginia, said,

cal, moral, and intellectual faculties common to the human race, cannot, by the force of any Constitution or laws, be

Discussions on Civil Government at the 1st Congregation tion for next Thursday evening, Feb. 5 -- " What " 'w "

--

It might as well spure itself the labor. It will meet no ish slavery-which the Tribune omits, in its estimate

"RATHER GREEN

as the common of the moons compromise pressure, that un-less concessions are made which shall satisfy the South before the 4th of March, the new Administration will not be permitted to assume the reins of Government permitted to assume the reins of Government. This really seems to be the issue tendered to the Republica Party— either to ahandon what are regarded as its characteristic and essential principles,—or to be excluded from the Gov-ernment which the people have intrusted to their hands."

Who has susposed that the demand-or that the proposed measures of "pacification" to most the demand, were for any purpose not including the settlement of this ques tiou? Who that has read Seward's, Speech, and especially Sherman's, can fail to understand them as addressing thenf-

netws of the Day.

DISGRACEFUL SYCOPHANCY AND ATROCIOUS RAS.

The following stands in the N. Y. Tribune without note or comment. The Tribune is crying out against Republiings like these ?

If this is a foretaste of Republican rule. may God, in his mercy, deliver us from it, in some way, even it it be hy a pro-slavery capture of the Capitol, and the breaking up of

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE CLEVELAND, Jan. 24, 1861.

The agent who was sent to Virginia to collect testimony on behalf of the fugitive having returned, the consideration of

Two officers testified that Lucy stated to them that the

tons of vw of the uniquenes of the cummant, was then read, which, instead of showing that the woman had been taken reluminarily into a Free State, showed that her story was enticely false, and that she had escaped by scatth. Thereupon Judge Spaulding in a few remarks admitted her status as a slave under the laws of Viginia, her escape

The Commissioner baving retired from the benef. Mr. subsidia, auged upon him by the Erities loving ristens of Wheeling, was it many respects an unplicated more, but he hope the result would be like oil poured upon the treatised and the result would be like oil poured upon the treatised result is a livent by preserve the Takin, and the Jim Gallin, the preserved. The South has been looking for such a case to this, it sees here the Constitution and the laws could be endorsed. He proceeded at some length in the same vein and was coefficiented applicable.

The Marshal, Mr. Johnson, then addressed the meaning, and read the law under which he was bound to act, and the population for its resistance. He added that after the slave

the eljoint.

Mr. Shade, jr. eng., of this city, then offered own resolu-tions, the substance of which was, that however much execution of the Pagities Slave law may be repugnant to our feelings, yet, the same having been decided by the high city indical tribunal of our colourty to be constitutional, we will not ourselves feedby resist the execution, nor will we permit others to be it in our nailst. Those reclutions were interfered with, in the least; and, the Judge stating that he preferred his own resolution to those of Mr. Slade the for-This morning the Marshal, with only two aids, took the fugitive to the depot, and left without molestation or dis-

turbance.

Thus has ended this fugitive slave cuse on the Connecticnt Western Reserve in Ohio—a case appealing strengly to our sympathies and occurring in the stronghold of Republican principles, but where the profound conviction that submission to the laws is the first duty of a citizen in a free Government has prevailed over all. Henceforth lethon man and revolution. Upon the altar of our country we have made this sacrifice—a sacrifice made willingly, and not from fear, for the Government has at no time had a tithe of the

fear, for the Government has at no time had a title of the increasing the transition of the state of the state of the publicane determined to recess her. I need hardly add a realizable of the state of the state of the state of the a radical man in his views upon the question of shavery. I have good reason for string that Mr. Goshom would uver have pursued his slave had it not been for the arg-ent solicitation of the Union-loving editions of Virginia, who desired to slow the Businoists of that State that Oliko,

Judge Spaulding is a flaming Republican, and so is Mr. who is supposed to be the writer of the above!

el of slavery, on purpose to demoustrate to the slaveholders

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Umite

earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy courroversing the spirit in which the Constitution was originally in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistently with in principles, so a to afford to the people of the alareholding States adequate security for their rights, to appoint commissioners to meet on. Be 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, sinilar commissioners appointed by Virgiuia, to consider, and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment comfess, I hall this movement on the part of Virgiuia with confess, I hall this movement on the part of Virgiuia with a confess, I hall this movement on the part of Virgiuia with a confess, I hall this movement on the part of Virgiuia with a confess, I hall this movement on the part of Virgiuia with a confess, I hall the share of the confess of the confe

it is highly gratifying to know that other patriotic States templified by the action of this G eral Assembly, from any and all aces acculated to proceed en collision of arms between the States and the government of the United States. However strong may be my desire to outer into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not p seess a collision of arms, then the danger so much to be decuted will no longer exist. Defence and not aggression from passing any law calculated to produce a collision of arms, pending the proceedings contemplated by the General Assembly of Virginia. I am one of those who will nover despuir of the republic. I yet cherish the belief that relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole country, would surpass them all

(Signed) Washington City, Jan. 28, 1861. JAMES BUCKANAN.

The Railroad convention, which was in session at Wash-Crittenden compromise.

The Critenden resolutions passed the Senate of New

Oswego N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861. The Susan B. Authony Garrisonian meeting came off here this afternoon, in Doolittle Hall—There was no disturb

A bill to repeal the Personal Liberty law of Rhode Island has passed both the Senate and House 'f Rupresen-tatives of that State, by large maj rities.

contradicts the report in the Charleston papers about the condition of the troops, &c. He writes that mortars have been planted on Cummings's Point, the uear at land to Fort

has any see some release to enter from the 2xy, Sella, when the preparations made little danger need by apprehended. The Army Quarterm is ter have contracted for one knodred men near the capital. All is done by way of precaution but not from any serious apprehensions.

A Miss ssippi paper p nounce the recession of that Inte

We presume that ere this sene is our reader- eyes, a We presume that ere this self-uajority of the Convention of minety-time gentlemen now assembled at Jackson, will have proclaimed Mississippi out of the Union. If it has been done irrespective of any vote of the thought of the Mississippi out of the Union of the stift people sanctioning it it is worth only the paper upon which the ordinance has been written, unless the people by efference and testic cusen hereafter, approve it. A prace-

"We I like to be or duty to submit our action to the ople of the State. * * It is a universal rule—one never hitherit vi li-sid in the practice of any State in the Union
—that such there is be submitted to the people for their
judgment. * * Illence the palpalle necessity that their
(the people spinion should be had before any supreme

onstitution of the State is what we are sworn Convention to provide a new Constitution. But the ques

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 24, 1861

Is it true that any arms, intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia have been seized by public authorities in New-York Your answer is important to us, and to New York Answer at once R. Toomss.

The Hon. ROBERT TOOMES, Milledgeville, Ga: In reply to your dispatch. I regret to say that arms, in-tended for and consigned to the State of Georgia, have been seized y the police of this State, but that the City of New

York should in no way he made responsible for the outrage As Mayor, I have no authority over the police. If I had the power, I should summarily punish the authors of this illegal and unjustifiable seizure of private property.

for the South.-Gen. James of Rhode Island had contracted with the State of Alabama to furnish them with some of his famous breech-loading cannon; but since seces-

The steamer Joseph Whitney, which sailed from Boston on the 10th inst with 80 United States troops for the relief of Fort Jefferson, at Tortugas, has been heard from

The steamship Etia, from Liverpool, Jinn, 16, and Queenstown 17, arrived yesterday with four days later news and \$1,500,000 in specie. It is stated that rifled cannon had been shipped from Liverpool for South Carolina. The culsued by the Court of Queen's Bench to bring Anderson, regitive slave, from T coute to England, for final trial. Or-ders have been given by the French Government allowing the free circulation of foreign newspapers in the Empire. Hostilities had been suspended at Gaeta. A general amnes

Mr. Iver on of Georgia has taken "a pathetic farewell His "pathe ic" address abounded in threats and vituperation, like the following:

"Rights and liberty "-What can these mean, from the

favor the proposed Convention of the Free States. They in some form, which they believe would mer see the present diffice ... Quite sensit le.

ful revelus — and secession but claims to have that peace- vided a very fe or Rep or n be got to enlist in ful character must have the assent of the people.

Moj. Anderson supplies.—Before Maj Anderson transferred his command from Fort Moulirie to Fort Suppler. rerred as command from Fort. Moulting to Fort Supplies the was supplied with provisions under contract, from Charleston. Since the recent understanding with Gov. Pickens, the thrms and extent of which have not yet been officially communicated to the War Department, the old ar-

The protection of the capitol.—After much liesitation and delay, arrangements were made to-day for the protection of Washington, which will insure it against any probation of vasuingsan, which will insure it against any profis-ble danger from conspiracy within or invasion without Another company of light artillery will be brought here to-morrow from Fort McHenry, which is to be substituted there by one from West Point. This company, and the present troops, are to be posted at different parts of the city zure of this capital and archives as part of the rebel pro gramme. gramme. The Baltimore Sun this morning raised its dis-union mask sufficiently to ahet this conspiracy without in ich

Georgia and the Slave Trade.-The Georgia Sevension ted States laws prohibiting the African Slave trade. What does this mean? Are the large slaveholders unwilling to cheapen the price of slaves, and clovate to an equality with themselves the petty owners of a single slave? How will the negro-less masses, the bone and sinew of the secession movement, relish that? Or is the ordinance a mere ruse to cheat the North and the negro raising border states? Time

Union men in Georgia.—Richmond, Jan. 27, 1861.—Intelligence has reached here that previous to the passage of the Georgia Ordinance of Secession, Harrison W. Riloy, a promisels crusely of use declaratin region of user stude, pro-claimed in nother part of Georgia, that he was on his way home, and intended to raise a party and take possession of the United States Mint at Dahlonega for the United States Government in case Georgia passed in Secession Ordinance. His deltarations caused considerable excitement at MI-

On the same authority as the above, we learn that thore is a considerable I nion element in the mountains of Geordemonstrations of resistance to secession were emphatic and

The impression however, was at Milledgeville, that the people of Georgia will generally sustain the Ordinance of Secession, and co-operate in the formation of a Southern Cotton States Republic.

Washington Monday, Jan. 28 -It is now certain that pri

ate letters have been received from Mr. Lincoln, urging that he indicates the border State resolutions as a reason. The assurance is given that this information is reliable

The assurance is given that the information is reliable. Soon after the Electoral vote shall be counted in the spreace of the two flowers of Congress, on the second Wednesday in February, Mr. Lincola will acquain the public with his views on the pending crisis. Heretofore he has not felt that it was proper for him in advance of the official delaration of his election to take a pre ament part in the direction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction to take a pre ament part in the direction of the contraction of the contract ion of political affairs.

The friends of the Union are much encouraged by the

the several States to meet in Convention here on the 4th of

[If the above is to be relied upon, and if nothing should come into office as fully under the thumb of the slave pow-

Resolved unanimously, That candor, which is due to the long continued sympathy and respect which has subsisted between Virginia and South Carolina, induces this Assembly

eral Government are as to their mutual relations as foreign

Pennsylvania Legislature—Harridwrg Monday, Jan. 28, 1801.— Iu tho Sonste to-day Mr. Smith of Philadolphia offered a bill authorizing suits to be brought against cities and counties where fugitive slaves may be rescued by mobs with violence—the cities and counties to recover a penalty inflicted upon themselves from the individuals aiding in the rescue; the individuals shall be punishable with a fine of \$1,000, solitary imprisonment for three years, or either penaty. The same gentleman offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint five Commissioners to meet the Virginia and Maryland Commissioners at Washington on the 4th of February.

The surrender of Fort Sumpter is demanded of the Fedor. al Government, by Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, through Col. Hayne, his agont at. Washington. "The alternative be iug an immediate attack upon it.

U. S. Senate.—The Fugitive Slave law introduced to-day, (Jan. 28) in the Scuato by Mr. Douglas is considered a chorough and effective measure, obviating the objections to the present statute, and securing complete efficiency.

The Convention of Louisiana did not dare to submit their ordinance to the poople, a proposition to that effect being voted down, 84 members shouting Nuy, while only 45 gave thoir voices in the affirmative.

Cassius M. Clay is in Washington advocating the admission of New-Mexico hy way of a sop to the Border States. As New-Mexico must come in either as a Free State or as a Secession State, we don't porceive the excellence of this complicated project .- Tribune.

The Floyd presentation by the Grand Jury .- The Grand first, for maladministration in office; second, for complicity in the abstraction of the Bonds, and third, for conspiracy

MR. LINCOLN.—A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., states that it is positively settled that Mr. Lincoln will start for unda it is postuvely settled that Mr. Lincoln will start log Washington on Feb. 11, proceeding themoe via Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati probably, Columbus, Cleveland and Buffalo, to Albany. Thence be will go to Harris burgb direct, it is supposed, and so, through Bultimore to the Capital. Whether be will visit New York and Phila-

The Louisiana Seceders have soized the U. S. Marine

Gov. Morgan of New York recommends to the legislaer State Convention, the 4th of February.

Pro-Slevery mob in Boston .- The Massachusetts Anti, Slavery Society attempted to bold its annual Meeting in Tremont Temple, January 24. They were visited by rioters, who aunoyod thom more or less, during the day. Under proteuse of preserving the peace, Mayor Wightman

The Person I Libert Libert State Police projects are galling from the

of the Republican party to he signalized by a revival of mobs against abolitionists, to whom that party is judebted for its success? We shall se

Resolutions were adopted favoring the admission of the territory south of 36 30, as a state with or without slavery and all north of that line as free; the amendment of the fu

Three delegates were appointed to proceed to Lansing to urge the Legislature to repeal the Personal Liberty law.

Mr. Van Wyck of New York, Representativo in Congress, told the llouse, the other day, that "the cause of secession is not agitation, but Slavery itself." Very good. Why not

Our correspondent at Wushington states that a plot to assassinate General Scott has been detected, and that the would-be assassius are from Mississippi and South Caroli

In the United States House of Representatives, Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, made one of the bost speeches of the session. He declared that no compromise could now be made. When six States are in open robelliou, our forts and arsonals seized, our flug insulted, and armies in the field against the Government, he had no hope that concession,

Mr. Lincoln's views.—The Tribune donios that Mr. Lincoln is in favor of Mr. Crittondon's Compromise, as had been stated in the Horald and Express, and quotes Mr. Lincoln

I should regard any concession in the face of menace as the destruction of the Government itself, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The leading secessionists in the city have demanded of the President definite information Mr. Buchanan having declined to answer the question, he

ply in the affirmative. Apprehensions are entertained that telegraphic dispatches have been forwarded by the soccessionists revoking the order to refrain from attacking the fort.—Post.

Washington, Jan. 29, 1861 It is understood that the President authorized despatches to be sent to Peusacola to-day, to the commander of the Brooklyn, not to enter the harbor of Pensacola, or to land He is ordered to act strictly on the defensive, and to give no pretext for an attack .- Herald.

Kansas in the Union .- The president has signed the Bill admitting Kansas as a State, and its representative, Mr. Conway, bus taken his seat in Congress.

POSITION OF SENATOR SUMNER WASHINGTON, JAHANY 30, 1861.—The report that Seus-tor Summer has approved the objects of the Couvention which is to assemble here at the call of Virginia, is a unis-take. Mr. Sumuer regards that call as a part of the trea-

SYMPATHY AND AID FOR DR CHEEVER

To the Reverend G. B. Chee, w. D. D. Parker of the Change of the Puritons, No. York United States, Asserted We the subscribers of this letter, were appointed by very unmerous and influe tial unceing of our clows consensus. as a Committee to raise contributions, in order to help ! presson or mesympatry winen is 0.000 ms. of the free ms. to the truths you have so boldly and so emperately advocate and of the regard which we feel for yourself as a minist of 60d's Word who, in 1779s; girchartances has obtained grace to be faithful. The patche meeting presided over both the continuity of the patche meeting presided over both the continuity of the patches and th

and culture the sympathy of the lovers extraction that or took truth.

2. Booked, Then these difficulties indicate but the lovers are truth.

2. Booked, Then thee Churchese a however the truth of the rested in the sin of savery, and the prevalence, even in the fee States of the Union, of each sentiments on the subject as tend to pullate and order permanent a system which is contrary to the pullate and order to prevalence, even in the subject as tend to those who maintain and those who suffer under the book of the Union, S. Booshedt, That shaver, as it cans in the States of the Union, as Booked, That shaver, as it cans in the States of the Union, as the subject in the subject of the Churches of Christonicom and to the nations of the civilized world; and, miles it be specifyed whether the civilized world; and, miles it be specifyed whether the civilized world; and, miles it be specifyed whether the civilized world; and, miles it be specified and the traditions of the civilized world; and, miles it be specified with the civilized world; and, miles it be specified with the civilized world; and, miles it be specified with the civilized world; and, miles it be specified with the civilized world; and, miles it be specified whether the civilized world; and, miles it be specified whether the civilized world; and, miles it be specified whether the civilized world; and in the civilized world; and, miles it was not to the civilized world; and whether the civilized world; and whether the civilized world; and whether the civilized world; and which we can be compared to the civilized world; and whether the civilized world; and which we can be compared to the civilized world; and whether the civilized world; and world wore world wor We in this country feel at a loss to comprehend the po-sition occupied in relation to slavery by me tof the Chur-ches in the United States, and these, moreover, the larges

and most juffuential. It is true that, at no very remote date, Britain was a slaveholding country, and the Chur ches had tacitly acquiesced in the laws which maintained due in a great measure to their resistless appeals, that the Emancipation act was forced upon our Legislature. Bu in your country the doctrine of abolition seems to have re a response as serves to pulliate and excuse the sin of slave sion which those Chircoes make, and as indicating great maintain. Nor is the position of your political meu in relation to this question much more intelligible to us. We country, it would be more casy to comprehend how? should find its valling advected among your politicians But how there should be about four millions of slaves in country, which proclaims it to be a fundamental article its Constitution that "all in a are born free and equal," at fact almost surpassing belief, and one of the unor marrie-lous inconsistencies which the history of nations has wit accessed. We cannot believe that such strange incongruise will be permitted fundamental to the theorem of the will be permitted fundamental to the Molitoniers. It is inse-sability to the state of the state of the article of the state of the state of the article of the state of the state of the article of the state of the state of the article of article of the article of article spirit of hostility to the 1 nited States that we long for the deliverance from bondage of its lave population, but it a spirit of cordial love, that, if God will, the retribution which must follow open the unintennee of that accurate green may be averted from your constry. Entertaining softwars and feelings, we cannot but deeply sympation: "I will be set your path, and the discouragements within which beset your path, and the discouragements within the set your path, and the discouragements within a strengthen your hands for that work, in which you has already proved yourself such a worrsy labore. The case you as yocate in worthy of a costly skerifice and you have you say ocate in worthy of a costly skerifice and you have you as yocate in worthy of a costly skerifice and you have you as you say ocate in worthy of a costly skerifice and you have you and increased.

Does yin, be storn good up you do courses, I fig. mis-

RANAMA D. WILLIAM WILLIAM ST. Rec Courch miriater (1980), E. Garpil, N. Junied, Pr. & Verrie mirister (1980), E. Garpil, N. Junied, Pr. & Verrie mirister James Emilia, rec Charta minister.

ALEXANDER HANNAL Congregate and minister JAMES DODDS. Established Ch. of S. otland minister P. H. Thoms, of Abalemno ALEXANDER EUSSON, merchant GEORGE ROUGH, ex-Provost of Deades.

Extracts from the N. Y 'm' Fel-

Despite the protestation that no raids against the Capilarger Federal force here to maintain the Government. I understand that it is anticipated that the trouble will ensue immediately after the Virginia election about to come off.

The Defence of Washington .- Gen. Scott thought at such a time, when the influence of n few leading men might throw the whole people of almost any community into a state of riot, it was judicious to provide at least for such contingency. There are now five bundred troops here, including marines; two additional companies are expected to night from Fort

The conspiracy to assassinate Gren Scott.—I have been a-ware, for n fortuight past, that officers of the Government were in possession of information that a conspiracy was on foot looking to the assassination of Gen. Scott, and others hut whether evidences of the fact have been obtained, suffi-eient to warrant any action on the part of the officers of the law, has not yet transpired.

Florida Metters.—The Government construct favorably the failure to receive any news from Pensecols. The Preddent now expresses the hope that a collision has been avoided. There is reason to believe that strong efforts have been made by the recossion leaders here to induce Major Chao, in command of second leaders here to induce Major Chase, in command of the State troops in Pensucola, to precipitate a collision by at-tacking Fort Piekens, for its effect upon Virginia and other bor-der States. The instructions to the Brooklyn and Macedonian un-doubtedly direct them to resist at every extremity any intempt of Florida troops to take the fort

Family Miscellany.

FRANK

Par from thee flee every sorrow

And thy skies be ever clear; N one for thee more glad would horrow

A QUESTION.

Come, let the wheel of life Caught in the tangled mesh, oh, thou most wise

A LESSON OF LIFE.

BY "GEORGIA."

White as snow were the old man's locks. Quivering with age his chin. And the band, with which he had toiled through life. Was wan, and worn, and thin.

Little Mary sat upon grandpa's knee;
While he a story told
Of the "Long Age" of the days gone by
Of youth, though he now was old.

Te grandpa's story of yore,
Till his bre th was spent, and his story told
Yet still she begged for more.

Then he told her another, of equal length,
Which the colld with interest heard
To, tired at length she sweetly slept
In his arms, like a wearled bird.

And I watched the shild, and pondered long On the harmlessness of youth, And I wondered if innocence such as hers Would ever know anght but truth.

ne was false as fair no soul was there In that eye of heavenly bine; woe to those who laid their love At her feet and deemed her true

B it from the same our heart. Fre from all worldly guile And of all saw locted of that lough, A refull hangity smile

I p dered, and learn of leason then,
Ale fraught with pin
I at the germ of troth once the ed in youth
Ne'r spr'gs to life again

STORY FOR THE LITTLE POLKS

Little Joseph's mother was dead, and he had gazed upon her lovely features for the last time. Her sleeping dust had been conveyed to its silent resting place, and her spirit had returned to God who gave it. That was a sad and desolate home. No mother's nrms were now extended to welcome ther boy to her fond embrace. To whom, on his Father, in whom, he found a loving, noble and manly henrt, full of tenderness and care for his well-being.

Thus were the heart of father and son knit together by the tenderest ties. In process of time Joseph dreamed a dream, and told it his hrethren, and they hated him.

And yet again he dreamed and told it his brethren, and they hated him the more, but his father loved him, and mirde him n cont of many colors. But his older brothren went nway to feed and take care of their father's flocks, lest the lambs should stray nway and be lost, or the lion. bear or wolf should come and destroy them.

On a certain day the father said to Joseph, "go, I pray thee, and see whether it be well with thy brethren, and well with the flocks, and hring me word ngain," and he departed to seek his brethren; and when they saw him nfar off they said "behold this dreamer cometh," and they conspired to kill him.

And when he drew near to them, they stript him of his ennt and east him into n pit, and then sat down to eat And as they lifted up their eyes, they saw a company of Ishmaelites from Gilead, going down into the land of Ham, and they drew up Joseph out of the pit and sold him unto them for about ten dollars, and they carried him down into Egypt and sold him unto Potiphar

Dear children, what must have been the feelings of that father, as the evening shades drew ou, and Joseph came not back. And as the darkness of night settled down upon them, how anxiously did he watch, and call and listen for tidings of his boy, but no tidings came.

Oh, what a long and fearful night to that father's heart as he thought that his boy might be weeping in loneliness, or devoured by the wild beasts of the wood. And then how his heart was rent with auguish, when the older brothers eame home, bringing Joseph's cont dipped in blood, to make their Father think that he was torn in pieces hy wild beasts. (Ah, eruel brothers, God saw your wickedness \

And think of poor Joseph, far away from home, and friends and all the scenes he loved so well, a captive in bonds. In this case, Joseph's hrethren were the kidnippers, the Ishmalites the slavetraders, and Potiphar the

WILLIE. As Potiphar had paid his money for Joseph had he thereby got any right to hold him in bondage?

steal and sell him to the Ishmaelites, and consequently could confer no right upon them to hold him in bonds; and they therefore could confer no right upon Potiphar to hold him as a slave.

MARY. Then Joseph had a right to escape whenever he had an opportunity, had he not?

Potiphar, he would have been a kidnapper or mnustealer, and the bible teaches as that such persons shall surely be

WILLIE. Can any person lose his just title to his natur-

No, never, for as God gave us our rights. He alone has the rightful authority to deprive us of them, and He known to be struck by atmospheric electricity, while other their rights by their crimes for instance, a man sets fire to this afford protection to many, when exposed?

oct he forfeits his right to berty, and may be shut up in

ful crime he f rfeits his right t his wn life, as you will

Have the slaves in our own country just as

good a right to their freed m as Joseph had?

was, and had a perfect right to their freedom, and the same is true of every generation of slaves since, down to

CHARLIE. Then they all have a right to escape from slavery. Good. good '

Yes, and ought to do it, when they have the opportunity that they may learn their duties to each other, to their families, to their fellow men at large, and to their God. MARY. Then it murt be wicked to obey the fugitive slave bill, and send them back into slavery

That is very true, and those who do it, are kidnappers and menstealers. Now, dear children, remember these truths, and talk with you parents and friends about them. Very Respectfully your,

MAPLE COTTAGE, Jan. 24, 1861.

EMPLOSIENT BETTER THAN SCOLDING

Grent unkindness and injustice is often done to little children, hy treating them as mischievous, and scohling them for being troublesome, when the truth is, the little creatures are either weary for want of employment, or else the love of knowledge, or curiosity, has induced them to examine the inside of something they ought not to meddle with. Find them something to occupy them, and they will not trouble you with mischievousness. It has been said the mind of a child is as active as that of a state sman This must be acknowledged, since it is admitted that a child learns more the first two years of his life than any six subsequent ones. And only think what the little crentures have to nequire. They have to learn a languageand one might almost say two, if we take into account the unintelligible jargon that some use when talking to infant children. * Then they have to learn the use of every thing around them, and the various characters of persons they meet with. A fother tells us while he was working in his garden, his little son was very anxious to help him, the hoe, shovel, and rake were each put in requisition, and, as might have been expected, he did more harm than good. and the father was under the necessity of arresting him several times, by saying, "Little boy, you need not do that . you must not do so." At length the little fellow said, Well what may I do ?"

Yes. And if three or four language are spoken in the family, or boarding house, where a child is, it will learn all of them in four years.—ED. PRINCIPIA.

NOME LIFE

rays, the bome life must be constituted of little tendernesses. kindly looks, sweet laughter, gentle words, loving counsels; it must not be like the torch blaze of natural excitement, which is easily quenched, but like the screne, chastened light which borns as safely in the dry east wind, as in the while-let each cultivate the mutual confidence, which is a gift capable of increase and improvement-and soon it will be found that kindliness will spring up on every side, displacing constitutional unsuitability, want f mutual know ledge, even as we have seen sweet violets and primroses dis pelling the gloom of the gray sea-rocks.

The Beech tree is said to be a non-conductor of lighting. So notorious is the fact, that the Indians, whenever the sky wears the appearance of a thunder storm, leave their pursuits and take refuge under the nearest beech tree. In Tennessee the people consider it a complete protection. Dr. Becton in a letter to Dr. Mitchell states that the Beech tree is never never will do it wrongfully. Persons sometimes forfest trees are shattered into splinters. May not a knowledge of

Old-fashioned mothers have rounly all passed away with

ing volumes, that honored their authors and blessed the

time. Here and there ore remains, truly "accomplished"

-always there, where Heaven did kindle it, within the precinct, the very altar-place of home.

The old homestead! I wish I could paint it for you, as it is-no, no, I dare not say, as it is-as it was : that we could go together, to night, from room to room; sit by the old hearth, round which that circle of light and love ouce we leave that spot without remembering one form that ocioned mother ?-- one in all the world, the law of whose life was love : one who was the divinity of our infancy, and the sacred presence in the shrine of our first earthly idelatry : on her brow : one to whom we never grow old ; but, iu "the plumed troop, or the grave council, are children still, one

And when, in some closet, some drawer, some corner, she finds a toy that once was your's, how does sho weep, as she thinks you may be suffering or sad. And when spring "Leaves her robe on the trees."

does she not remember your tree, and wish you were there

Nothing is "far," and nothing "long," to her : she girdles

he be on the face of the earth.

Think you, as he sits in that well-remembered corner tonight, she dreams her trembling arm is less powerful to pro. | ingenious method :

Does the battle of life drive the waudoror to the old home stead, at last? Her hand is upon his shoulder, her dim and other days, as she gazes upon his brow. "Be of stout heart,

THE DIGNETY OF DULLNESS.

opric if he write books who h are unreadable but not if he

op. I think he was not. But it was not because of any thing really unclerical about the genial man that he was Smith. But, then, whatever these usen were or war not, tainly, the reverse of dignified. Through much of his lat-ter life the same suspicion has, with millions of safe-going folks, thrown a shadow on Lord Brougham. He was too gentlemen feared for his good seuse. They thought they never could be sure what he would do next. Even Lord ing a book sold at railway-stations, and read (with interest, too) in railway-carriages! What was the world coming to? But it was quite becoming in the great man to produce that elaborate and authoritative work on Vendors and Purchase. of which I have often beheld the outside, but never the inside. And wherefore did the book beseem a chancellor ? Wherefore, but because to the ordinary reader it was heavy as lead? Have not you, my render, often hard like criticism of Lord Campbell's interesting volumes of the biography of his predecessors? "Very interesting very well written : much curious information : but not quite the thing for the first man on the Judicial bench of office: in briof that is not dignified which is not dull .-Fraser's Magazine

A pretty fair satire, it must be confessed, and well deserved, by a large class of dignaturies. But there is an opposite class that deserves equally, to be satirized. The class, we mean, who mistake nonsense for wit, flippancy for autocrat of the breakfast table" in the Atlantic Month , is

A merchant once came to Mr. James G. King, of New York, in great distress, to borrow \$100,000 for a year, may ing that he must have it, and that his business would justify him in paying any rate of interest. Mr. King told him that no business could stand a premium of three per cent a

"Why discount for a short time?" said Mr. King. "Why Thauk you, Mr. King. I will draw it at once. It is very

"No sir. Mr. Miller, (turning to his accountant) take off the discount at three per cent, a month on \$100,000 for Wait a moment, D., give me your note for \$100,000." The conversation became general, both were seated, when Mr. Miller, the accountant hauded the following memorandum

Be enol. It . I list n. I have done this, pursosel. y u will plodge may our word of homer that you will do You was t \$100,000. Draw your note for that so

Mr D, was grateful. He up resist if the less it tar

Brooks, to great railered a mager of Militian Powritten s letter to a man on the Central route main

in the year 1810, by the commissioners of arts of the Fre

ful of salaratus, spice to the taste. Mix stiff, rell this

To REMOVE IRON REST .- Wet the spot in lemon in

and stew as dry as possible; place in the oven on a g length of time-only requiring to be sonked in milk a

WRITINGS OF WILLIAM GOODELL

For sale at the office of the Principin For Cl ts Oxi DEMOCRACY of CHRISTIANITY, 2 Vols., \$1 50 ..

OUR NATIONAL CHARTERS

In the Articolar Charter For Till Millions, 188,100 in the Articles Camberation, 17 in the Articles Camberation, 17 in the Declaration Independence, 17 in the Declaration Independence, 17 in the Articles of Association, 1774.
With Articles of Association, 1774.
With a State of Association in the Articles of Association in the Association in the Articles of Association in the Association in the